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LETTER DATED 15 NOVEMBER 1993 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF THE LIBYAN ARAB JAMAHIRIYA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

I have the honour to transmit to you herewith the text of a statement issued by the General People's Committee for Foreign Liaison and International Cooperation of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya on 11 November 1993 following the adoption by the Security Council of its resolution 883 (1993).

I should be grateful if you would have this letter and its annex circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Ali Ahmed ELHOUDERI
Permanent Representative

Annex

Statement issued by the General People's Committee for Foreign Liaison and International Cooperation of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya on 11 November 1993

The General People's Committee for Foreign Liaison and International Cooperation has taken note of Security Council resolution 883 (1993) of 11 November 1993.

It expresses its displeasure and deep regret that the Security Council has once again yielded to the pressures and manoeuvres of the United States of America, the United Kingdom and France, three countries that are pursuing a policy of force, admonition and threat as their only means of intercourse with the Great Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya with a view to prolonging the dispute, inflicting the greatest possible harm on the Libyan Arab people and achieving other objectives that bear no relation to the subject-matter of the dispute.

Having thus expressed itself, the General People's Committee for Foreign Liaison and International Cooperation affirms at the same time the earnest and sincere desire of the Jamahiriya to arrive at a solution to this contrived crisis as soon as possible. It has demonstrated this desire in the many initiatives and proposals it has made that have met with the approval and support of international and regional organizations by virtue of their marked flexibility and realism in responding to Security Council resolution 731 (1992), most recently that set forth in the letter dated 27 September 1993 from the Secretary of the General People's Committee for Foreign Liaison and International Cooperation to the effect that the Libyan State has no objection to the appearance of the two suspects before a Scottish jurisdiction and that it is prepared to urge them to do so.

Security Council resolution 883 (1993), in the manner of its wording and with the measures that it envisages, will undoubtedly have the consequence of aggravating the damage sustained by the Libyan Arab people, which will extend to neighbouring countries, the countries of the region and other countries.

The insistence of the three States on regarding the Great Jamahiriya as posing a threat to international peace and security bears no relation to the true state of affairs. That insistence deliberately overlooks the Jamahiriya's condemnation of terrorism in all its forms, its readiness to cooperate in international efforts for its elimination and its invitation to the Secretary-General of the United Nations to dispatch a mission to verify the concrete measures taken that demonstrate the absence of any connection between the Jamahiriya and terrorism. For these reasons, there is nothing to justify the resolution's invocation of Chapter VII of the Charter.

The General People's Committee for Foreign Liaison and International Cooperation once again reaffirms the readiness of the Great Jamahiriya to resolve the contrived crisis without regard for threat or admonition or for what the three Western States are contemplating and to do so, in the first instance,

in order to clear itself of suspicion and then to cooperate with the international community in bringing the truth to light.

It alerts the international community to two issues:

1. The enormity of the damage that would be inflicted on the Libyan Arab people, on neighbouring countries and on the other countries of the world by the implementation of the resolution;

2. The deplorable state to which international relations have been reduced, inasmuch as this crisis has shown that whenever the United Kingdom, the United States and France agree on a particular matter they are able to impose it on the international community through the Security Council, which bears sole responsibility for the consequent material and human losses.